## **California Status Factors**

Elcode NFSM000115

Gname OTIDEA LEPORINA

**Gcomname** 

## **Number of Occurrences**

E = >300

Comments

This name has been applied to a cup-fungus shaped like the erect ear of hare or rabbit; it tapers toward the apex and is split down the opposite side. The original description (from Europe) is not very specific so the name has probably been applied to a number of entities belonging to more than one species. Futher work is need on this complex before definitive conclusions about the occurrence of this species in this region can be reached. In one guise or another it has been reported from about 77 sites in the region of the northern spotted owl. It has been reported from 29 sites according to the ISMS data. Other sites may be reported in Weber (1995), not all of which are "historical".

# Number of Occurrences with Good Viability

B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with good viability

Comments

Only sites in protected areas have the change of being viable over a period of years. Of the ISMS sites, two are in areas with a G1/2 rating; five are unprotected in LSRs, and twelve were in Matrix land.

# **Population Size**

U = Unknown

Comments This can not be determined; records reflect only species presence.

## Range Extent

F = 20,000-200,000 km 2 (about 8,000-80,000 square miles)

Comments

In California this species has been found in scattered locations from the Oregon border down about half way to San Francisco with a lone site in Marin Co.

# **Area of Occupancy**

U = Unknown

LU = Unknown

Comments Short of using molecular tools there is no way to evaluate this factor.

# Long-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

Comments Insufficient information to address these factors.

# Short-term Trend in Population Size, Extent of Occurrence, Area of Occupancy, and/or Number or Condition of Occurrences

Comments Insufficient information to address these factors.

#### Threats

E = Localized substantial threat. Threat is moderate to severe for a small but significant proportion of the population, occurrences, or area. Ecological community occurrences are directly impacted over a small area, or in a small portion of their range, but threats require a long-term recovery.

Scope Low Severity Moderate Immediacy Low

Comments

Logging and construction are the main threats over which people have some influence. This species is a forest-dweller; any events that threaten to change the characteristics of existing sites or destroy them is likely to affect the fungi as well.

# **Number of Appropriately Protected and Managed Occurrences**

C = Several (4-12) occurrences appropriately protected and managed

Comments Of the ISMS sites in California, two sites are in protected

Of the ISMS sites in California, two sites are in protected (G1/2) areas; five are in LSRs and 12 in Matrix lands neither of which are protected.

## **Intrinsic Vulnerability**

C = Not Intrinsically Vulnerable. Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (< 5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance; or species has high dispersal capability such that extirpated populations soon become reestablished through natural recolonization (unaided by humans). Ecological community occurrences are resilient or resistant to irreversible changes in composition and structure and quickly recover (within 10 years).

Comments

lit is associated with mature trees; if the trees are removed/killed the site may not be right for this fungus for several decades. However, the species is widely distributed in northern California and not threatened on a massive scale

## **Environmental Specificity**

C = Moderate. Generalist or community with some key requirements scarce.

Comments Given its sizable geographic range, it probably tolerates a wide variety of conditions.

## Other Considerations

The taxonomic problems around this species need to be addressed before a clear picture of its ecology, viability, etc., can be developed.

Edition 11/25/2002 Edauthor Nancy S. Weber

**Grank** S4 **Grank Date** 11/25/2002

### Greasons

This species has distinctive fruiting bodies that are shaped like the erect ear of hare or rabbit; each "ear" tapers toward the apex and is split down the opposite side. It is known from at least 29 sites California probably from more if the historic sites are considered and seems secure at present. It is interesting to note the large gap between the Marin Co. collection and the other 28 sites in the northern half of the FEMAT region in California.

## **BCD Sources**

# **New Sources**

Castellano, M.A., Smith, J.A., O'Dell, T., Cazares, E., and Nugent, S. 1999. Handbook to Strategy 1 Fungal Species in the Northwest Forest Plan. Portland, Oregon: USDA Forest Service, PNWRS PNW-GTR-476.

Weber, N.S. 1995. Report on FEMAT Strategy 1 Epigeous Discomycetes. Submitted to the USDA Forest Service. 252 pp.